

An Estimation of the Acreage of the CALFED Footprint:

(a.=acre)

The following tables are approximations of the CALFED footprint by alternative. The totals of acreage are maximums. The numbers on the tables have been rounded off and therefore are not exact totals.

The figures for the total acreage, broken down by Program category:

ERPP:

- The stated acreage was added up and the areas that gave a length and a width were computed from the ERPP document
- The assumption was a width of 300 ft of land for the corridors that only gave a length

Levees:

Levee reconstruction will require approximately 15,000 acres

- Approximately 625 of the 1100 miles of Delta levees will be upgraded.
- The upgrade will require additional land for the construction of flatter side slopes and stabilizing and/or drainage berms.
- A 200-foot-wide piece of land will be acquired for approximately 625 levee miles.

Subsidence control will require about 14,000 acres.

- The estimate of area needed for subsidence control is preliminary and considerable research is necessary to develop subsidence control measures and scope.
- Subsidence areas are based on a draft report, "Priority Areas For Subsidence Mitigation In The Sacramento-San Joaquin Delta", dated October 23,1997.
- In the draft report, delta lands are divided into four priority areas based on peat thickness and subsidence rates.
- Priority 1 areas would be addressed in the Levee Program.
- Priority 1 areas include those areas within 2000 feet of a levee where the subsidence rate is greater than 1.5 inches per year and the peat thickness is greater than 10 feet.
- The report's Priority 1 area encompasses about 14,000 acres.
- Setback levees:
 - It is assumed that an average of 500 ft of land will be added to the width of the existing levees. There will be a maximum of 100 miles of setback levees. Therefore, the size of the footprint that might be the result of setback levees is 5,000 to 6,000 acres.
- The total size of the footprint due to levee construction is 34,000-35,000 acres.

Storage:

- The figures for storage came from reservoir reports that describe each site.
- For the surface storage on Sac River tributaries option, the Sites/Colusa and Thomes-

Newville reservoirs were used as examples. All of the alternatives had a storage capacity of 3 MAF, so a range of 16,700 a. (from Thomes-Newville) to 29,600 a. (from Sites/Colusa) was used. This storage option was included in the Sac River region total.

- For the surface storage on the San Joaquin River option, the Montgomery reservoir was used as the example. The acreage for this option is 8,050 a. This storage option was included in the San Joaquin region total.
- For the groundwater storage in the Sac Valley option, 1,500 a. was used. The figure came from CALFED staff. This storage option was included in the Sac River region total.
- For the groundwater storage in the San Joaquin Valley option, 1,500 a. was used. The figure came from CALFED staff. This storage option was included in the San Joaquin region total.
- For the surface storage off-aqueduct option, the west San Joaquin Valley reservoir was used as the example. For a storage capacity of 1 MAF, the acreage was 12,900. If the storage capacity was 2 MAF, the acreage was a range of 12,900 to 13,810. This storage option was included in the San Joaquin region total.
- For the in-Delta storage option, 6,000-7,000 a. was used for alternatives 3b and 3e and 4,000-4,500 a. for the flooding of Holland tract in alternative 3i. The figures came from CALFED staff. This storage option is the only one included in the Delta region.

Conveyance:

- The conveyance figures came from the CALFED Alternatives report
- Here is a list of the different types of options and their acreage that could be included in a given alternative:
 - operable Old River barrier - 100 a.
 - channel enlargement along Old River - 300 a.
 - screened intake at Hood & North Delta channel modifications - 3,500-4,000 a.
 - South Delta improvements + habitat - 2,000-2,200 a.
 - Mokelumne River Floodway - 12,500-14,000 a.
 - flooding of Tyler Island - 21,500-24,000 a.
 - flooding of McCormack-Williamson tract - 1,600-1,700 a.
 - isolated open channel (approx. 45 miles * 1000 ft) - 4,000-5,500 a.
 - western isolated facility (approx. 12 miles * 1000 ft) - 1,400-1,600 a.
 - eastern isolated facility (approx. 12 miles * 1000 ft) - 1,400-1,600 a.
- A list of what conveyance options were included in each alternative:
 - 1a nothing
 - 1b Old River barrier
 - 1c Old River barrier, channel enlargement along Old River
 - 2a Old River barrier, channel enlargement along Old River, intake at Hood & North Delta channel modifications
 - 2b Old River barrier, channel enlargement along Old River, intake at Hood & North Delta channel modifications

- 2d Old River barrier, intake at Hood & North Delta channel modifications, South Delta improvements + habitat, Mokelumne River Floodway
- 2e Old River barrier, South Delta improvements + habitat, flooding of McCormack-Williamson tract, flooding of Tyler Island
- 3a Old River barrier, channel enlargement along Old River, isolated open channel
- 3b Old River barrier, channel enlargement along Old River, isolated open channel
- 3e Old River barrier, isolated open channel
- 3h Old River barrier, South Delta improvements + habitat, flooding of McCormack-Williamson tract, isolated open channel, flooding of Tyler Island
- 3i Old River barrier, isolated open channel, western isolated facility, eastern isolated facility